

having the yellow marginal band of the elytra not narrowed at the apex. The large males have four or five teeth beyond the middle of the mandibles (besides the apical furcation); the large triangular tooth at the base of the mandibles is relatively longer, straight on its inner margin (not curved in at its apex), and denticulate. The females are very difficult to distinguish from those of *C. limbatus*; the lines of punctures on the elytra are, however, more distinct. The metasternum is dull in both species; in *C. limbatus* there are numerous shallow horseshoe punctures, which become crowded together at the side next to the epipleura. In *C. cinctus* these punctures are more sharply defined and round, and not confluent, except perhaps a single line next to the epipleura.

In the late Major Parry's Catalogue of Lucanidæ (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1864, p. 22) there is the following note respecting *C. cinctus*:—

“This species is also, according to Mr. Wallace, found in the islands of New Guinea, Ki, and Arou, and must be considered as very questionably distinct from *C. bison*, differing in having the four posterior femora black beneath, and the anterior with a small rufous spot, whereas in *C. bison* the rufous patch exists on all the femora.”

Two examples from Major Parry's collection are now in the British Museum; one of these (from Cape York) is *C. limbatus*, the other (without locality) is a variety of *C. bison*. The statement that *C. cinctus* differs from *C. bison* in having a red spot only on the front femora appears to have arisen from a misunderstanding of Montrouzier's description. He mentions no red spot, but “une tache fauve, doré sur le devant des cuisses antérieures,” which clearly refers to a spot of golden pubescence, usual on the *front* of the femora, and not to a red spot on the back of the femur.

XLIX.—*Descriptions of two new Species of Coptengis (Coleoptera, Erotylidæ).* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

THE British Museum has received two species of the genus *Coptengis* which appear to be undescribed, and for which I propose the names *C. Curtisii* and *C. Melvilli*.

Coptengis Curtisii.

Purpureo-cuprascens, nitidissimus, immaculatus; pedibus viridiæneis.

Long. 19–22 millim.

This species is closely allied to *C. Sheppardi*, but is distinguished at once by its totally different colouring (being of

a dark purple-coppery colour) and by the much more delicate and less close punctuation of the thorax and elytra.

Hab. Batchian (*C. Curtis*).

Coptengis Melvilli.

Læte cyaneus, nitidissimus; elytris maculis quatuor flavis notatis. Long. 19 millim.

Closely resembles *C. Sheppardi*, but is of a deep blue colour, the legs being also blue. Besides the difference in colour, this species is distinguished by the punctuation of the elytra, which is as strong as in *C. Sheppardi* but less close.

Hab. New Guinea.

Presented to the Museum by J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq.

L.—*Remarks on Dr. A. Strauch's Catalogue of the Geckos in the Zoological Museum of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg* *. By G. A. BOULENGER.

THIS important memoir contains an enumeration of all the Geckoid Lizards (inclusive of the Eublepharidæ and Uroplatidæ, which are united with the Geckonidæ) in the St. Petersburg Museum. We learn that 122 species are represented in that collection by upwards of 637 specimens. A dichotomical key is given of all the genera, but only such species as are new or imperfectly known are described. The author has not adopted the sequence followed in the British-Museum Catalogue, in which the series of genera commences with the least specialized forms, *i. e.* those in which the digits are not dilated; he prefers commencing with the most "typical" forms, in which the Geckoid character is most highly developed. Two new genera are established, *viz.* *Cnemaspis*, allied to *Gonatodes*, for a new species from Pulo Condor, and *Ptenodactylus*, allied to *Stenodactylus*, for a Turkestan form, *P. Eversmanni*, Wiegmann, which had never been properly described before. Twelve other new species are established, on three of which I have to offer some remarks.

First with respect to the new *Gehyra*, *G. Fischeri*, from Ternate; I am inclined to think that this is a young male of the same form that I described, almost simultaneously, from an adult female from Morty, and named *G. marginata*. The volume in which I published its description having been

* "Bemerkungen über die Geckoniden-Sammlung im zoologischen Museum der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu St. Petersburg," *Mém. Acad. St. Pétersb.* xxxv. no. 2, 1887.